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INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1986

Intermountain Region

Ogden, Utah

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Rocky Mountain Research Station

WE DEDICATE OUR ANNUAL FIRE REPORT TO THE FOUR MEMBERS OF JEMEZ CREW #4 WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE ANDERSON CREEK FIRE:

Allen Baca
Anthony Pecos
Andrew Waquie
Benjamin Waquie

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INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
1986
FIRE REPORT

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1986 FIRE SITUATION

STATE OF IDAHO:

Marked differences in severity highlighted the 1986 fire season. While western Idaho experienced one of the most severe fire seasons ever, eastern Idaho and western Wyoming had an average to below average fire season.

The winter of 1985-86 was very cold for the second year in a row. But unlike the previous winter, it was also very wet. Precipitation totals and snowpack conditions were well above normal in all areas except in the westcentral Idaho mountains, where it was near to slightly below normal. The spring months were mild and wet. This produced a heavier than normal grass crop, especially in BLM lands. Warm spells in April and May also resulted in runoff of mountain snowpacks two weeks ahead of schedule, with mountain snowpacks on the Payette and Boise National Forests the first to be depleted.

June was dry and warm, and grasses on BLM lands were already curing. However, few fires occurred due to minimal lightning activity. Most of July was unseasonably wet and cool with only light fire activity reported. Many people were beginning to question whether we would ever have a fire season this year. The answer was soon in coming and with a resounding YES! August ushered in a spell of hot, dry weather that quickly dried fuels and raised the fire danger into the high category. All that was needed was an ignition source which was amply supplied by a series of four dry lightning busts that moved out of eastern Oregon into western Idaho. Particularly hard hit were the Boise and Payette National Forests and the Vale and Boise BLM Districts.

The fire season came to an abrupt end in September when a series of storms brought wetting rains and very cool temperatures. An extended period of dry, mild weather returned in October allowing a considerable amount of prescribed burning to be accomplished.

A total of 697,318 acres were burned in the Boise Fire Weather District this year. BLM lands contributed over 604,000 acres of that total, while Forest Service lands added more than 93,000 acres. The Boise and Vale BLM Districts had their worst fire season on record, while the Boise National Forest recorded its second worst and the Payette National Forest its third most severe.

Many factors were responsible for the severity of the fire season in eastern Oregon and western Idaho. These include:

1. The slightly below normal precipitation and snowpack on the Payette National Forest this winter (while precipitation on the Boise National Forest was above normal, much of this fell during February and quickly ran off due to mild temperatures).

2. The warm, wet spring resulted in a heavy grass crop throughout eastern Oregon and western Idaho.

3. A warm, dry June which resulted in the Palmer Drought Index increasing from moderate to severe in northeastern Oregon (this area of severe drought likely extended into portions of the Payette and Boise National Forests. See Palmer Drought maps in Appendix).

4. An extended period of dry weather from mid-July through August that pushed the Palmer Drought Index into the extreme category.

5. And finally and most importantly, the dry lightning busts in early August that provided the ignition source.

Eastern Idaho and western Wyoming had none of these factors and thus experienced a mild fire season in comparison.

STATE OF NEVADA:

In contrast to the 1985 fire weather season, in which nearly a million acres burned in the Reno fire weather district, 1986 was a quiet season. The largest fires occurred in the Winnemucca area in late June and again in mid-August. These fires, ignited by lightning, consumed over 20,000 acres each.

Capturing national attention from the media was the Fredericksburg Fire in the Toiyabe National Forest, near the small town of Woodfords. The fire started in the early afternoon of June 16th. Cause was later determined to be a spark from a tractor operating without a spark arrestor. Strong southwest winds quickly spread the blaze through dense sage and brush along the base of the very steep Carson Range. The fire spread into the upslope canyons and carried into heavy timber. Nearly 1,200 firefighters fought the 5-day blaze in the extremely rugged terrain, much of which was accessible only by helicopter.

The following table indicates the amount of burned acreage by agency.

Agency	No. of Fires	Total Acreage
Bureau of Land Management	728	101,404 acres
Humboldt National Forest	30	4,981 acres
Nevada Division of Forestry	283	8,144 acres
Plumas National Forest	157	445 acres
Toiyabe National Forest	86	3,574 acres

Lightning was the major cause of most fires in the district. For example...of the 30 fires in the Humboldt National Forest, 26 were lightning-caused, burning 4,359 of the total 4,981 acres. In contrast, the Plumas National Forest reported 82 of their 157 fires attributed to lightning. The remaining 75 were man-caused.

Had it not been for the extremely wet period in February, it appeared much of Nevada was headed for a drier than normal year. During the siege of storms in mid-February, too much water became a problem. The rains, along with warmer than normal spring temperatures, developed a bumper crop of annual grasses and brush. Most fire experts predicted the fire danger to be equal to 1985. Fortunately, the summer months experienced the normal number of thunderstorms across the state.

Another factor which helped reduce the fire danger was a wet and cool September, which often can be one of the worst fire months of the year. During the months when the fire danger was high to extreme, the quick initial attack of the district's fire crews contributed greatly to the low amount of acreage lost to fires.

STATE OF UTAH:

1986 was a short fire season for Utah. June began as a dry, hot, and somewhat windy month with red flag conditions dominating most areas. From June 19-29, a major wildfire in the Pine Valley Ranger District of Dixie National Forest burned off 8,500 acres of timber and brush. Hot temperatures, low humidities, and strong downslope winds at night produced strong burning conditions, especially at night.

July was pleasant, not quite so hot, with normal to above normal rains. The monsoons hit during a 10-day period from the 15th to 26th. August continued quite wet especially near the last two weeks.

Cold wet weather characterized September and brought an abrupt end to the Utah fire season. Normally the driest month of the year in many areas of the state, precipitation was above to well above normal with temperatures below to well below normal levels. Two to three feet of snow fell over the northern and western mountains above the 8,000-foot elevations toward the end of the month.

LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS

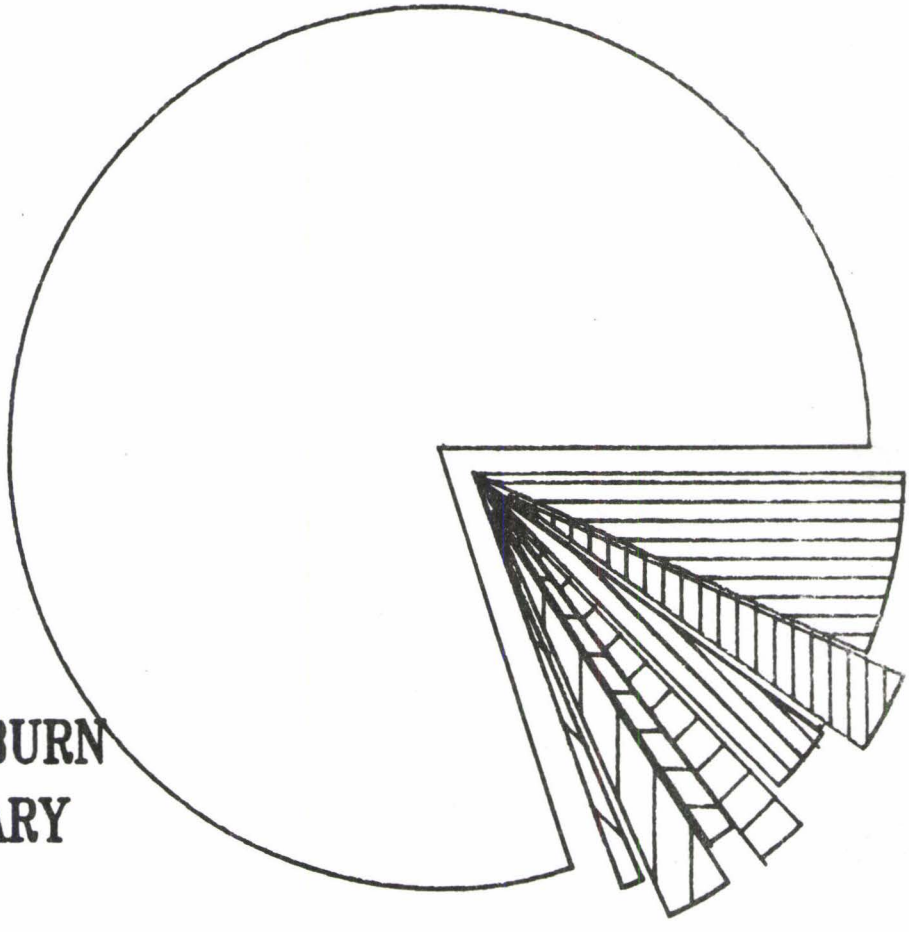
There were 39 Class D or larger fires that burned in 1986. These 39 fires accounted for 97 percent of the total area burned.

STATE	NATIONAL FOREST	NAME OF FIRE	DATE FIRE STARTED	SIZE CLASS	ACRES BURNED	STATISTICAL CAUSE
Idaho	Boise	Willow Cr. Com.	8/7	G	15,500	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Long Tom	8/7	G	14,130	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Rainbow Lake	8/10	D	460	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Anderson Com.	8/10	G	18,096	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Boiling Springs	8/10	D	955	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Horn Creek	8/10	F	1,150	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Skid Road	8/10	F	1,662	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Tennessee Creek	8/10	F	1,900	Lightning
Wyoming	Bridger-Teton	Higby Creek	8/19	E	460	Lightning
Utah	Dixie	Magotsu	6/5	D	260	Person
Utah	Dixie	Oakgrove	6/19	G	8,500	Person
Utah	Fishlake	Spring Wash	7/12	D	130	Lightning
Utah	Fishlake	Long Canyon	8/7	E	400	Lightning
Utah	Fishlake	Clay Springs	9/8 ✓	G	6,140	Lightning
Utah	Fishlake	Fool Creek	9/8 ✓	G	7,280	Lightning
Utah	Fishlake	Wide Canyon	9/8 ✓	G	5,200	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Current	8/25 ✓	D	208	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Gant's Creek	9/6 ✓	D	100	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	National	6/24	E	400	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Humboldt	8/15	E	600	Equipment
Nevada	Humboldt	8 Mile #2	8/10	F	3,060	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Wayle	8/10	F	1,400	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Cow Creek	7/28	D	195	Equipment
Idaho	Payette	Little Weiser	7/6	D	200	Fireworks
Idaho	Payette	Goodrich	8/10	G	10,400	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Jughandle	8/3	E	445	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Buckhorn #2	8/18	E	416	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Cabin Mtn.	8/10	E	432	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Cold Mtn.	8/10	D	118	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Cold Mtn. Ridge	8/10	E	718	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Crane Meadows #1	8/11	D	260	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Crane Meadows #2	8/11	E	300	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Moose Creek	8/11	E	700	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Hand Meadows	8/11	G	7,385	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Mule Cr. Pt.	8/11	F	1,043	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Devil's Teeth	8/11	G	8,269	Lightning
Idaho	Salmon	Dome #2	8/3	D	1,200	Lightning
Idaho	Sawtooth	Keystone	8/16	D	430	Equipment
California	Toiyabe	Fredricksburg	7/16	F	3,500	Equipment

Forest	State	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								National Forest Land Protected by Others
		PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P-Protected by State and FS (Under mutual assistance agreements)	
		State and Private Land (Include county and municipal land)				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	TOTAL		
		Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Cost Only	Without Reimbursement					
ASHLEY	UTAH WYOMING				21,685 480		1,285,437 91,959	1,307,122 92,439	8,624	
BOISE	IDAHO	125,995	69,000			23,440	2,054,417	2,272,852		115,413
BRIDGER-TETON	WYOMING			40,086			3,412,541	3,452,627		
CARIBOU	WYOMING UTAH IDAHO	22,153					6,948 6,955 1,081,128	6,948 6,955 1,103,281		
CHALLIS	IDAHO	9,012			8,328		2,514,974	2,532,314		
DIXIE	UTAH						1,884,468	1,884,468	83,444	
FISHLAKE	UTAH		59,188				1,305,460	1,364,648		119,019
HUMBOLDT	NEVADA				152,185		1,446,723	1,598,908	105,525	1,081,290
MANTI-LASAL	UTAH COLORADO			79,619 40		640	1,307,188 27,105	1,387,447 27,145		
PAYETTE	IDAHO	152,083	82,812			56,145	2,314,153	2,605,193	101,000	
SALMON	IDAHO	12,707				132,480	1,358,592	1,503,779		412,432
SAWTOOTH	IDAHO UTAH	10,850	8,591		21,296		2,067,179 63,703	2,099,325 72,294		3,680
TARGHEE	IDAHO WYOMING	4,938				18,235	1,516,836 293,659	1,540,009 293,659	45,578 2,440	
TOIYABE	CALIFORNIA NEVADA	134,264			14,730	391	634,424 2,571,364	768,688 2,586,485	69,942	78,046
UINTA	UTAH				5,803	29,800	731,035	766,638	69,177	81,755
WASATCH-CACHE	UTAH WYOMING	5,487	25,690		30,105 420	178,000	1,260,841 37,762	1,500,123 38,182		56,085
TOTALS		477,489	245,281	119,745	255,032	439,131	29,274,851	30,811,529	485,730	1,947,720

State	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE								
	State and Private Land (Include county and municipal land)								
	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Cost Only	Without Reimbursement	Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	TOTAL	S&P-Protected by State and FS (Under mutual assistance agreements)	National Forest Land Protected by Others
CALIFORNIA	134,264					634,424	768,688		
COLORADO			40			27,105	27,145		
IDAHO	406,408	151,812		29,624	230,300	13,115,719	13,933,863	146,578	527,845
NEVADA				166,915	391	4,018,087	4,185,393	175,467	1,159,336
UTAH	5,487	93,469	79,619	57,593	208,440	7,845,087	8,289,695	152,621	260,539
WYOMING			40,086	900		3,842,869	3,883,855	8,624	
TOTALS	546,159	245,281	119,745	255,032	439,131	29,483,291	31,091,639	483,290	1,947,720

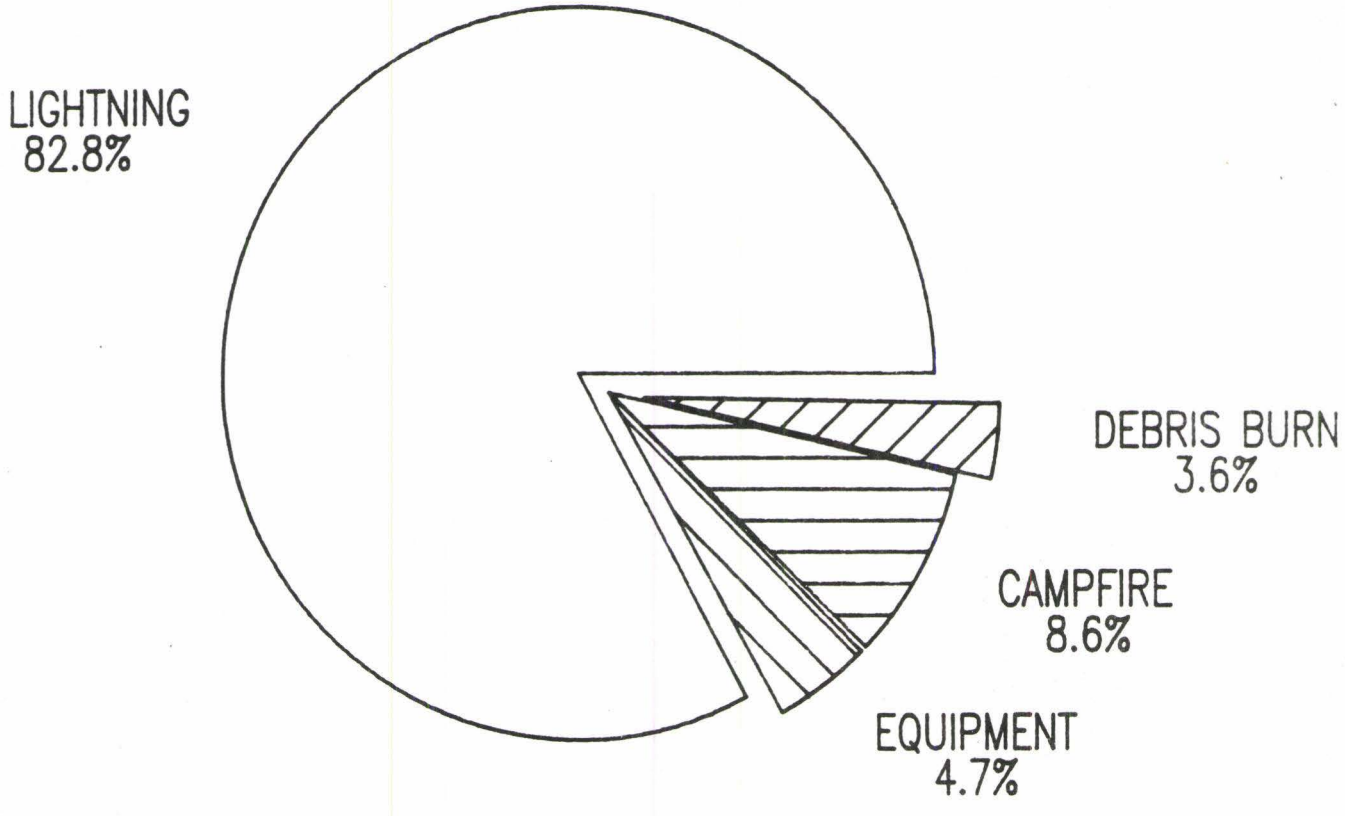
PERCENT OF TOTAL 1986 FIRES BY STATISTICAL CAUSE



80.2%-LIGHTN
1.1%-CHILD
2.6%-MISC.
1.2%-DEBRIS BURN
2.2%-INCENDIARY
2.7%-EQUIP.
3.2%-SMOKING
6.9%-CAMPFIRE

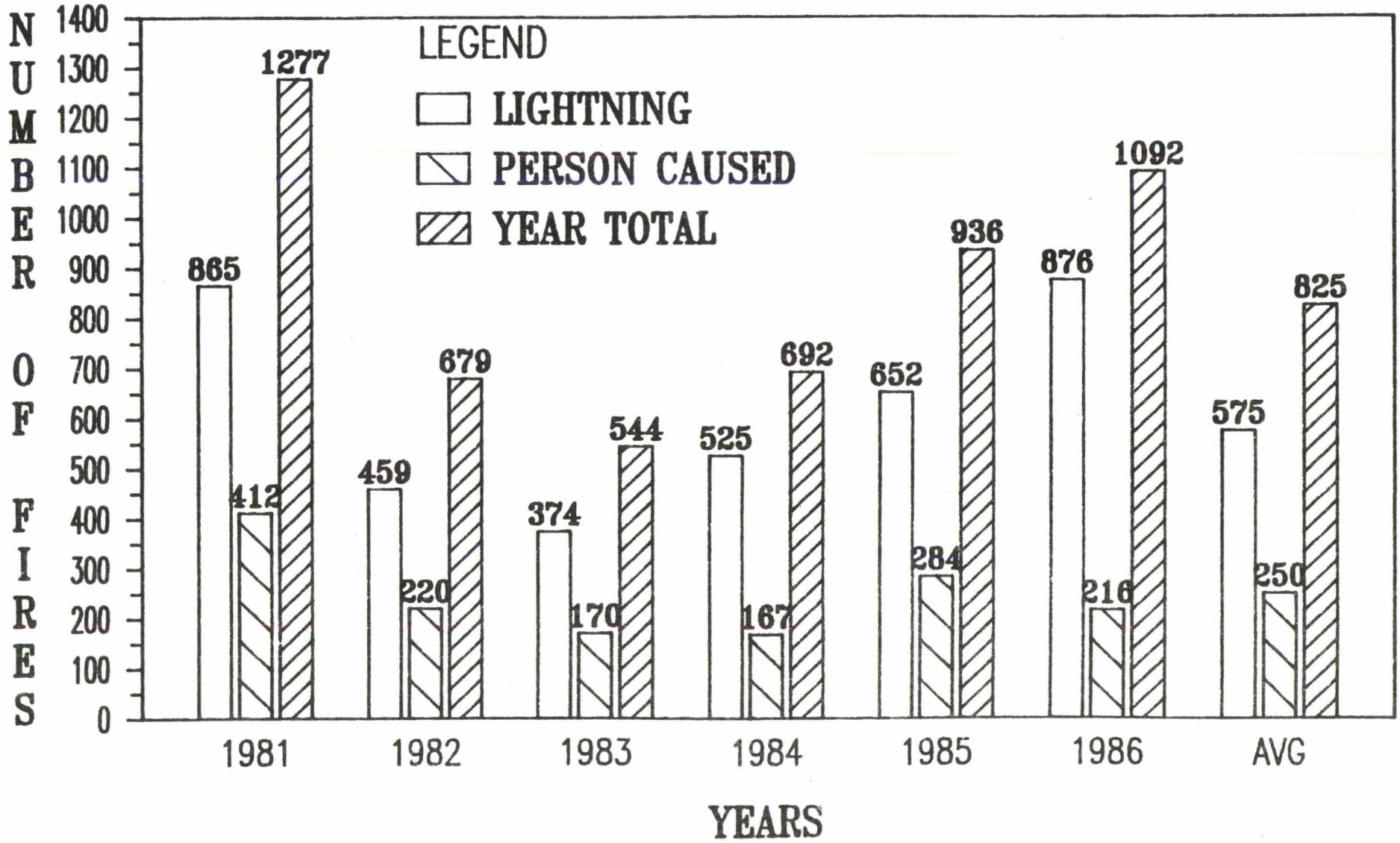
1092 TOTAL FIRES

PERCENT OF TOTAL 1986 ACRES BURNED BY STATISTICAL CAUSE

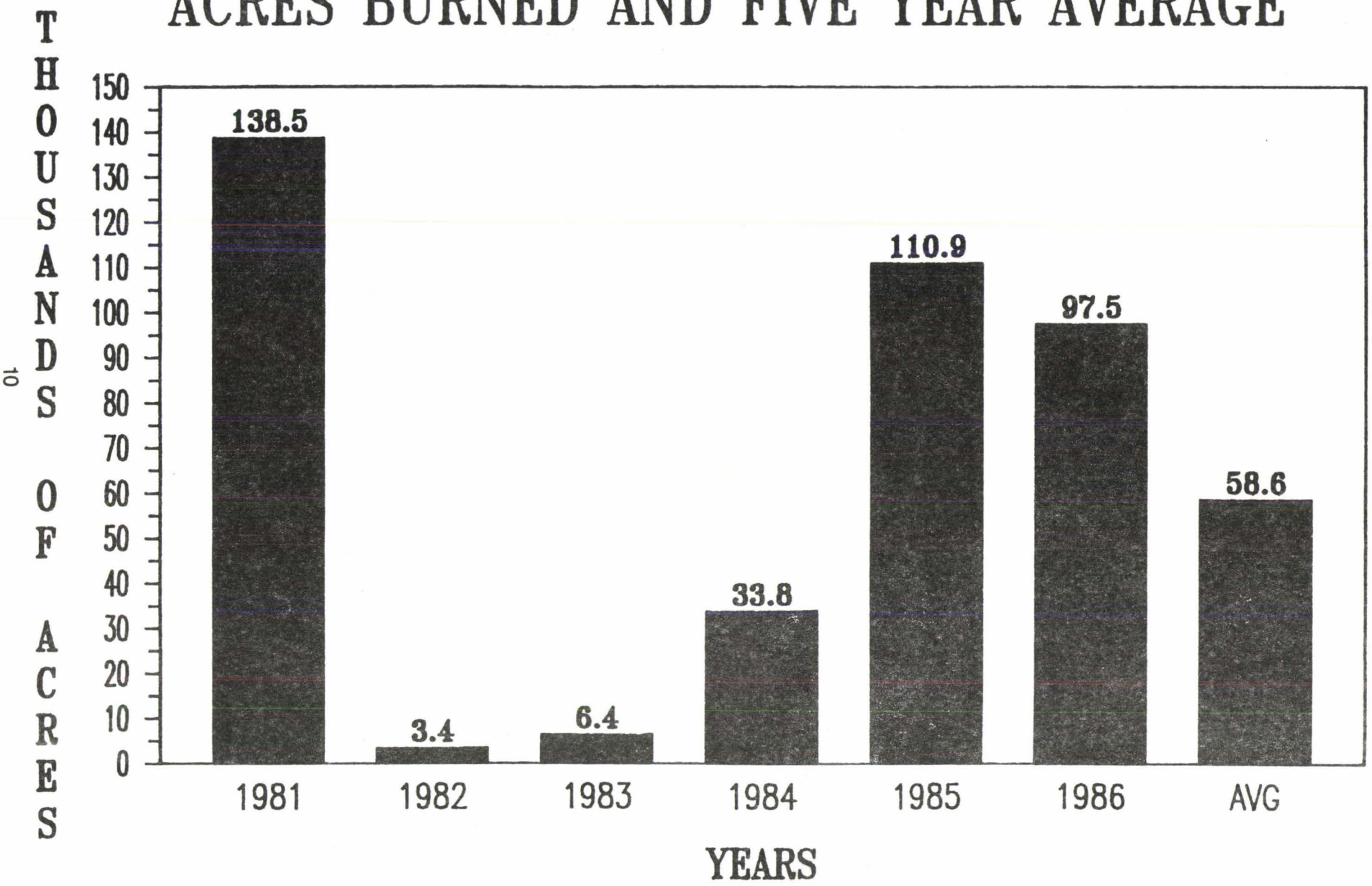


97473 TOTAL ACRES BURNED

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION
TOTAL FIRES AND FIVE YEAR AVERAGE



NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION
ACRES BURNED AND FIVE YEAR AVERAGE



1986
NUMBER OF FIRES
BY SIZE CLASS AND CAUSE

SIZE CLASS IN ACRES	LIGHTNING	PERSON-CAUSED	TOTAL
A (.25 or less)	518	147	665
B (.26 - 9.99)	261	53	314
C (10.0 - 99.99)	56	8	64
D (100.0 - 299.99)	12	3	15
E (300.0 - 999.99)	12	2	14
F (1,000.0 - 4,999.99)	9	1	10
G (5,000.0 or more)	8	2	10
TOTAL	876	216	1,092

STATISTICAL CAUSE	NUMBER OF FIRES	ACRES BURNED
Lightning	876	80,621
Equipment	29	4,567
Smoking	35	64
Campfire	75	8,435
Debris Burning	13	3,468
Railroad	0	0
Incendiary	24	78
Children	12	3
Miscellaneous	28	237
TOTAL	1,092	97,473

1986
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

CATEGORY	NUMBER		
	PERCENT	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1. Regular appointed personnel			
a. Full-time fire protection	1	80	
b. Others used on fire protection	2	147	
c. Others used on presuppression	2	124	
d. Others used on suppression	8	592	
	13		943
2. Seasonal or short-term personnel			
a. Regular fire protection	6	401	
b. Others some time on fire protection work	9	661	
c. Emergency firefighters	59	4,268	
	74		5,330
3. Number of casual employees on fire suppression	8	605	
4. Casual employees hired for first time (Included in Item 3)	5	353	
5. GRAND TOTAL	100		7,231

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

SMOKEJUMPER AND HELITACK REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR: 1986

REGION: Four

INSTRUCTIONS:

Item 1 - Permanent bases only. Exclude temporary satellite bases.
Item 2 - Planned strength of unit. Do not include non-fire goers.
Item 3b - Exclude fires where initial attack is by jumpers or crewmen.
Item 5 - For smokejumpers report on fires jumped only. For helitack report only on fires where travel is by helicopter. Include travel time to and from fires.

ITEM	SMOKEJUMPERS		HELITACK
	Home Region	From Other Regions	Crewmen
1. Number of bases	1		8
2. Number of jumpers or crewmen	65		75
3. Number of fires attacked or jumped			
a. Initial attack	101	75	144
b. Follow-up	15	9	159
c. Total	116	84	303
4. Number of person-jumps to fires	398	339	91
5. Person-days on fires	2,522	51	2,389

Remarks *(Use for explanatory notes, if necessary)*

The McCall smokejumpers made an additional
195 person-jumps - Alaska
3 person-jumps - Region 1
6 person-jumps - Region 6

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COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Ashley National Forest has continued with the cooperative agreements with the Uintah Basin Wildland Fire Control Agencies. These agencies include:

1. BIA - Uinta/Ouray Indian Agency
2. State of Utah - (Uintah, Daggett, and Duchesne Counties)
3. NPS - Dinosaur National Monument
4. BLM - Vernal District
5. USFS - Ashley National Forest

The Utah State Lands and Forestry Division, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Ashley National Forest continued the Interagency Dispatch Center. This center is working very well.

The Rock Springs, Wyoming BLM, and the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, Ashley National Forest, continued to work under their initial attack agreement.

The cooperative effort between the BLM, Grand Teton National Park, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest in supporting one helicopter continues to work well.

The Challis National Forest, the Idaho Falls BLM, and the Salmon BLM continued their protection agreement to suppress wildfires. Cooperation continues to remain excellent.

The Custer County sheriff provided the Challis National Forest dispatcher night coverage for the Forest this season via a remote radio hookup.

The Interagency Dispatch Office located in Cedar City, Utah, continued to operate smoothly giving advantages in both savings to government and no lost time in waiting for detailers to arrive to help in overload situations. Agencies included in this center are:

1. National Park Service
2. Cedar City BLM District
3. Dixie National Forest

1986 was the ninth consecutive year that the Fishlake National Forest has cooperated successfully with the Richfield District of the Bureau of Land Management in the operation of the Richfield Interagency Dispatch Office. This has enabled both agencies to work together as an effective fire fighting force.

The Fishlake National Forest cooperated with the Utah Division of State Lands and Forestry on an initial attack offset agreement in Sevier County.

This was the first year for a new system of initial attack dispatching between the Fishlake National Forest and the Richfield BLM, based on the closest available forces regardless of agency affiliation or jurisdiction. The Forest took initial attack action on several BLM fires, and the BLM did likewise for the Forest. This has proved to be quite effective in reducing response time and suppression costs for both agencies.

The Humboldt National Forest, Elko Bureau of Land Management, and the Nevada Division of Forestry have now experienced two seasons in the Interagency Dispatch, with continued success at better utilization of resources. It has enhanced cooperation between the three agencies.

The initial attack agreement between the Nevada Division of Forestry and the Humboldt National Forest continues to operate very well.

The Payette National Forest experienced a second record setting fire season in a row in 1986. Fire activity proved to be quite intense in the northwest with area commands and fire complexes being established in several locations in Idaho and Oregon. The eastern portion of Region 6 bore the brunt of the fire activity while the Boise National Forest led Region 4 in the action. The result of this extreme activity was a shortage of fire resources requiring MAC coordination to allocate resources on a priority basis.

The Payette National Forest provided support to Forest Service units in Regions 1, 4, 6, and 8, BLM units in the states of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Alaska, the states of Idaho, Oregon, Alaska, the Colville BIA, and North Zone in Region 5.

The Payette National Forest received assistance from Forest Service Units in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 as well as other agencies including the BLM, BIFC, BIA, National Weather Service, FAA, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho National Guard, and the Idaho and Valley County Sheriff's Departments. Support personnel from all aspects of the Forest as well as emergency firefighters, local logging operators and volunteers were utilized extensively. The Payette Logistics Support Organization was mobilized, dividing itself to handle four project fires on the Forest.

Cooperation between the Salmon, Payette, Bitterroot, and the Region One Fire Center in Missoula continues to remain excellent.

Cooperation between the Sawtooth National Forest and Shoshone and Burley BLM Districts continues to be excellent. Continued discussions and evaluation on a consolidated dispatch organization is still being pursued.

The West Yellowstone Interagency Center has been extremely helpful and made every effort to provide excellent service. The National Park Service, BLM, and Forest Service (Region's 1 and 4) are involved in this operation.

Excellent cooperation continues to exist between the Targhee National Forest and the Idaho Falls BLM. Resources are shifted between each agency as needed to provide initial attack and support capabilities.

Interagency cooperation continues to increase in effectiveness among the Toiyabe and adjacent agencies. Emphasis towards an interagency approach to solving common fire management problems has been heightened. The development of the Sierra Front ICS Teams will continue this effort.

Cooperation between the BLM, both in Nevada and California, and the Toiyabe National Forest has continued in excellent fashion.

Interagency cooperation continues to increase in effectiveness among the Toiyabe National Forest, the Nevada Division of Forestry, the California and Nevada BLM Offices, the California Division of Forestry, and the Reno Fire Weather Office. The Minden Tanker Base, the Interagency Dispatch Office, the Interagency Team members for the Sierra Front Teams, and the Coop Agreement along the Carson Range of the Sierra Front are examples of this effort.

The Salt Lake Interagency Fire Center located in Salt Lake City continued cooperative operations during the 1986 season. Agencies included in this center are:

1. State of Utah
2. Salt Lake BLM District
3. Wasatch-Cache National Forest

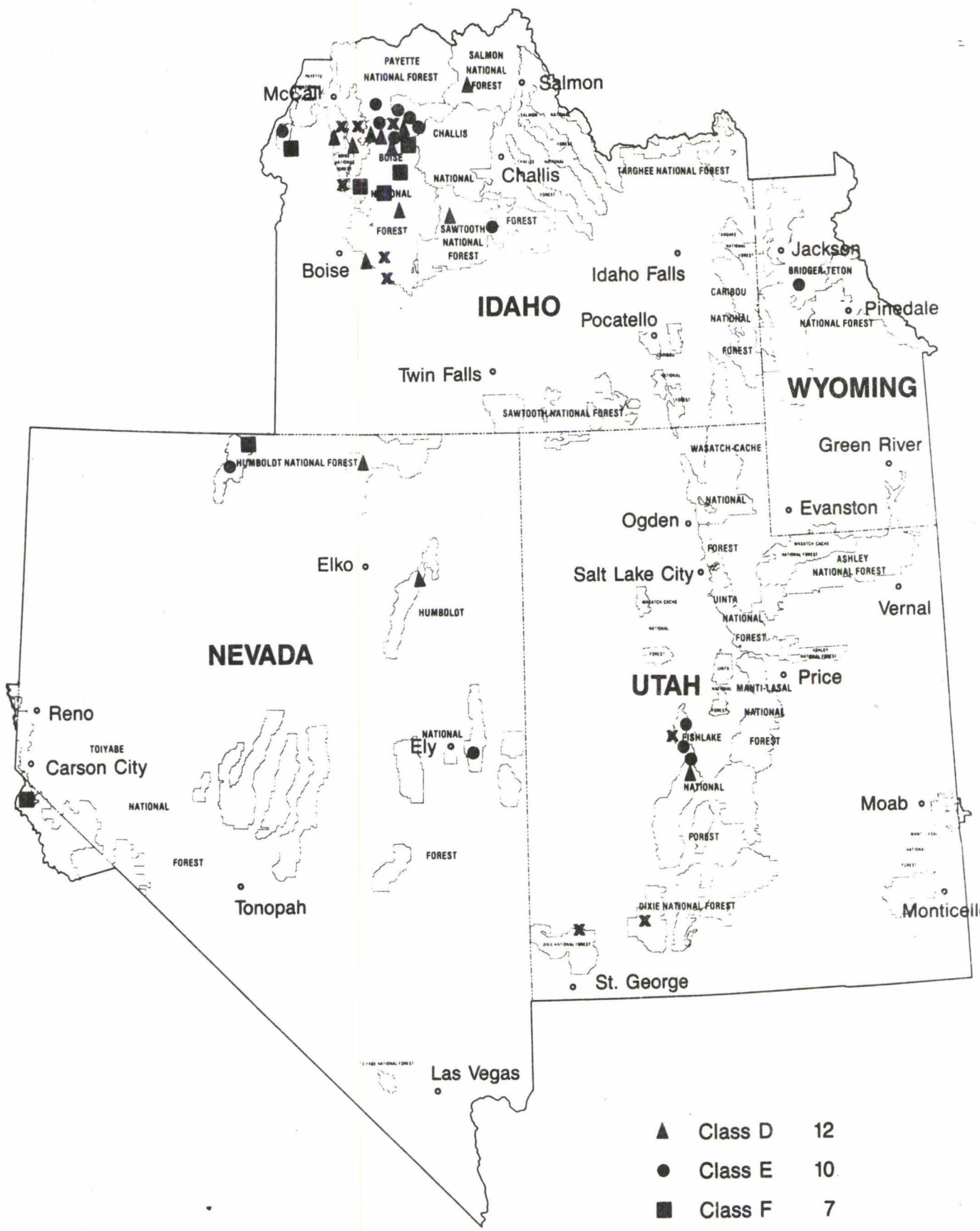
This year was the second year in Region 4 for converting to the interagency class one team concept. Cooperation was outstanding. Our class one overhead teams consisted of personnel from the following agencies:

1. United States Forest Service
2. Bureau of Land Management
3. National Park Service
4. State of Utah
5. State of Nevada

Cooperation between the Idaho National Guard and the Boise National Forest was outstanding. All time records were set by the National Guard in total resources committed to fires.

The Regional Office divisions' cooperation was tremendous. Over 100 Regional Office personnel assisted in the fire suppression efforts. This is an all time high for total number of personnel assisting on fires out of the Regional Office.

1986 LARGE FIRES



▲	Class D	12
●	Class E	10
■	Class F	7
x	Class G	10
	TOTAL	39

NUMBER OF ACRES BURNED BY STATISTICAL CAUSES
(INSIDE PROTECTION BOUNDRIES)

ST		LIGHT-NING	EQUIP	SMOK-ING	CAMP FIRE	DEBRIS BURNING	RAIL ROAD	ARSON	CHILD REN	MISC	TOTAL ALL
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * PERSON CAUSED * * * * * * * * * * * * *									
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	18	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	18
	TOTAL ALL LAND	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	35592	7	9	0	0	0	5	0	2	35615
	TOTAL ALL LAND	50791	7	9	1	0	0	5	0	2	50815
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474
	TOTAL ALL LAND	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2526	474
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
	TOTAL ALL LAND	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
	TOTAL ALL LAND	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	22	1	2	8431	0	226	0	0	7	8454
	TOTAL ALL LAND	13	1	2	8431	0	0	0	0	7	8454
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	1541	3	0	2	3440	555	9	2	0	4997
	TOTAL ALL LAND	1541	3	0	2	3440	0	9	2	0	4997
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	NATIONAL FOREST	4076	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4596
	TOTAL ALL LAND	4096	2530	0	0	2	0	4855	0	0	4618
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	106	0	0	0	0	180	0	1	3	105
	TOTAL ALL LAND	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	107
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	21042	6	5	0	23	0	0	0	0	21076
	TOTAL ALL LAND	23174	88	5	0	26	0	0	0	220	23513
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	201	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
	TOTAL ALL LAND	201	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	13	431	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	490
	TOTAL ALL LAND	13	431	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	490
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
	TOTAL ALL LAND	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
CA	NATIONAL FOREST	28	2780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2808
	TOTAL ALL LAND	28	3500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3528
NV	NATIONAL FOREST	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34
	TOTAL ALL LAND	33	131	0	0	0	0	12576	0	1	34
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	75	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	2	43
	TOTAL ALL LAND	41	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	4	87
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	4	2	0	0	0	155	20	0	0	26
	TOTAL ALL LAND	4	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	26
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NATIONAL FOREST	63268	3765	64	8434	3463	0	36	3	15	79048
	TOTAL ALL LAND	80621	4567	64	8435	3468	0	78	3	237	97473
	NATIONAL FOREST	63268	3765	64	8434	3463	0	36	3	15	79048
	TOTAL ALL LAND	80621	4567	64	8435	3468	0	78	3	237	97473

ST		LIGHT-NING	EQUIP	SMOK ING	CAMP FIRE	DEBRIS BURNG	RAIL ROAD	ARSON	CHILD REN	MISC	TOTAL PERSON CAUSED	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	NOT NF IN FS	LAND OUT PROTECTN
		* * * * * * * * * * PERSON CAUSED * * * * * * * * * *												
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	29	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	8	37	0	0
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	135	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	142		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	277	7	9	7	0	0	1	5	5	34	311	30	2
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	30	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	11	41	0	0
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	33	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	37	3	0
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	7	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	10	17		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	59	1	5	7	0	0	1	0	4	18	77	2	0
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	24	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	7	31		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	47	2	0	3	1	0	12	1	0	19	66	1	3
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	NATIONAL FOREST	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	26	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	30	1	0
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	31	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	35	1	0
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	49	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	53		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	147	5	1	3	5	0	0	1	3	18	165	23	5
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	46	0	0
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	12		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	30	2	8	11	0	0	0	0	1	22	52	1	1
ID	NATIONAL FOREST	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	14	5	2	5	2	0	2	0	1	17	31	1	0
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
CA	NATIONAL FOREST	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	33	1	1	7	0	0	2	2	4	17	50	8	0
NV	NATIONAL FOREST	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	25	1	3	4	0	0	2	0	1	11	36	0	0
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	19	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	2	10	29	4	1
UT	NATIONAL FOREST	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	21	2	2	6	0	0	1	0	3	14	35	0	0
WY	NATIONAL FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	NATIONAL FOREST	301	11	11	7	3	0	6	2	7	47	348		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	876	29	35	75	13	0	24	12	28	216	1092	75	12
	NATIONAL FOREST	301	11	11	7	3	0	6	2	7	47	348		
	TOTAL ALL LAND	876	29	35	75	13	0	24	12	28	216	1092	75	12

N.F. AREA BURNED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES AND FFF DOLLARS (IN HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS)

FOREST	STATE	NFS ACRES	INSIDE ACRES	* OUTSIDE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	FFF DOLLARS
ASHLEY NF	UT	21.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	110
TOTAL		21.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	110
BOISE NF	ID	35,617.2	15,199.6	4,950.1	50,816.8	130,670
TOTAL		35,617.2	15,199.6	4,950.1	50,816.8	130,670
BRIDGER-TETON NF	WY	477.7	0.0	0.0	477.7	2,555
TOTAL		477.7	0.0	0.0	477.7	2,555
CARIBOU NF	ID	40.4	0.0	2.0	40.4	34
TOTAL		40.4	0.0	2.0	40.4	34
CHALLIS NF	ID	48.1	0.2	0.1	48.3	1,157
TOTAL		48.1	0.2	0.1	48.3	1,157
DIXIE NF	UT	8,456.3	0.1	0.0	8,456.4	13,422
TOTAL		8,456.3	0.1	0.0	8,456.4	13,422
FISHLAKE NF	UT	4,997.9	0.0	14,334.0	4,997.9	700
TOTAL		4,997.9	0.0	14,334.0	4,997.9	700
HUMBOLDT NF	ID	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	NV	4,597.1	22.0	188.0	4,619.1	4,855
TOTAL		4,597.1	22.0	188.0	4,619.1	4,855
MANTI-LASAL NF	UT	106.6	2.0	0.0	108.6	262
TOTAL		106.6	2.0	0.0	108.6	262
PAYETTE NF	ID	21,078.5	2,436.8	10,620.1	23,515.3	20,480
TOTAL		21,078.5	2,436.8	10,620.1	23,515.3	20,480
SALMON NF	ID	216.9	0.0	0.0	216.9	3,414
TOTAL		216.9	0.0	0.0	216.9	3,414
SAWTOOTH NF	ID	493.2	0.0	155.1	493.2	611
TOTAL		493.2	0.0	155.1	493.2	611
TARGHEE NF	ID	10.8	0.3	0.3	11.1	214
	WY	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4
TOTAL		11.1	0.3	0.3	11.4	218
TOIYABE NF	CA	2,813.6	720.0	0.1	3,533.6	21,115
	NV	35.8	0.0	0.0	35.8	12,576
TOTAL		2,849.4	720.0	0.1	3,569.4	33,691
UINTA NF	UT	44.8	43.8	0.2	88.6	247
TOTAL		44.8	43.8	0.2	88.6	247
WASATCH-CACHE NF	UT	27.2	0.3	0.0	27.5	295
	WY	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
TOTAL		27.3	0.3	0.0	27.6	295
GRAND TOTAL		79,084.3	18,425.1	30,250.0	97,509.4	212,721

*NOTE
OUTSIDE ACRES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL ACRES COLUMN.

NUMBER OF FIRES BY MAJOR CAUSES AND SIZE CLASSES
ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1986

Forest	State	Acres	CLASS A 0-.25 Acres	CLASS B .26-9 Acres	CLASS C 10-99 Acres	CLASS D 100-299 Acres	CLASS E 300-999 Acres	CLASS F 1,000-4,999 Acres	CLASS G Over 5,000 Acres
ASHLEY	UTAH	Lightning	26	3	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	34	3	-	-	-	-	-
BOISE	IDAHO	Lightning	118	122	23	3	2	6	3
		Person-Caused	24	10	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	142	132	23	3	2	6	3
BRIDGER-TETON	WYOMING	Lightning	23	6	-	-	1	-	-
		Person-Caused	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	34	6	-	-	1	-	-
CARIBOU	IDAHO	Lightning	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	1	8	1	-	-	-	-
CHALLIS	IDAHO	Lightning	19	12	2	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	23	12	2	-	-	-	-
DIXIE	UTAH	Lightning	51	8	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	8	8	-	1	-	-	1
		TOTAL Fires	59	16	-	1	-	-	1
FISHLAKE	UTAH	Lightning	21	16	6	1	1	-	2
		Person-Caused	12	6	-	-	-	-	1
		TOTAL Fires	33	22	6	1	1	-	3
HUMBOLDT	NEVADA	Lightning	14	4	4	2	1	1	-
		Person-Caused	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	16	5	4	2	2	1	-
MANTI-LASAL	UTAH	Lightning	22	7	2	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	24	9	2	-	-	-	-
PAYETTE	IDAHO	Lightning	89	29	13	4	7	2	3
		Person-Caused	7	6	3	2	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	96	35	16	6	7	2	3
SALMON	IDAHO	Lightning	17	20	-	1	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	18	20	1	1	-	-	-
SAW-TOOTH	IDAHO	Lightning	25	4	-	1	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	12	7	2	-	1	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	37	11	2	1	1	-	-
TARGHEE	IDAHO	Lightning	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	12	6	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	24	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOIYABE	NEVADA	Lightning	46	10	2	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	25	2	-	-	-	1	-
		TOTAL Fires	71	12	2	-	-	1	-
UINTA	UTAH	Lightning	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	20	6	3	-	-	-	-
WASATCH-CACHE	UTAH	Lightning	17	4	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	30	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		Lightning	515	259	55	12	12	9	8
		Person-Caused	147	53	8	3	2	1	2
		TOTAL Fires	662	312	63	15	14	10	10

FIRE TRIVIA

169 fires were reported on August 10, 1986.

407 fires reported between August 6, 1986 through August 19, 1986.

The popular origin time was 1400, 1500, and 1600 hours.

Out of 1,114 fires, 37 were escaped prescribed fires.

A total of 488 Type II and 71 Type I crews were dispatched to fires during the 1986 fire season.

648 smokejumpers were used on fires within the Intermountain Region.

Approximately 8,645 people were called upon to combat R-4 fires.

116 Regional Office personnel assisted in fighting fire this season.

The largest number of fires were detected by Forest Service lookouts followed by other Forest Service employees and Forest Service aircraft.

4,021 hours were flown on fire assignments with the Region.

2,806 flying hours with fixed wing aircraft.

1,215 flying hours with helicopters.